

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. Wagon, 8th Street, at 8 P. M. English Opera—GIROFLE GIOFRA, at 8 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third Street—TWENTY YEARS OF THE TWINS, at 8 P. M. English Opera—GIROFLE GIOFRA, at 8 P. M.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN. Late Richmond Hippodrome—GRAND FETTERAL CONCERT, at 8 P. M. English Opera—GIROFLE GIOFRA, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 224 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. English Opera—GIROFLE GIOFRA, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:—

The New York Herald will run a special train every Sunday during the season, commencing July 4, between New York, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon and Richfield Springs, leaving New York at half-past two o'clock A. M., arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock A. M., and Niagara Falls at a quarter to two P. M., for the purpose of supplying the SUNDAY HERALD along the line of the Hudson River, New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern roads. Newsdealers and others are notified to send in their orders to the Herald office as early as possible.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warm and partly cloudy.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the daily and Sunday Herald mailed to them, free of postage, for \$1 per month.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Owing to the passing of the dividend by Lake Shore the market near the close was feverish. Gold advanced from 116½ to 117½. Money was easy.

WHY could not Mayor Wickham sign the firemen's warrants under a protest and thus give the poor men's families their money? He could do this by remaining away from one Manhattan Club dinner.

MERCHANTILE FAILURES IN LONDON still continue. Another firm has yielded to the pressure, and liabilities to the amount of five million dollars are added to the previous list. The great city seems to be the centre of a financial cyclone.

OUR CENTENNIAL.—The French government evidently takes a lively interest in our forthcoming Centennial. A committee of prominent Frenchmen has been appointed to encourage their countrymen to participate in the grand Exposition at Philadelphia. All honor to the land of Lafayette.

THE BORDER RAIDS.—The news comes to us from the Rio Grande border of the arrest of the notorious General Cortina, in Matamoros, by the officer in command of the national forces there. As Cortina has many devoted partisans, both in the city and the country round about, it is not unlikely a serious outbreak may follow.

THE REGATTA OF THE Central Hudson Club took place yesterday at Poughkeepsie, and resulted in the victory of the Leroy, of New Hamburg, among the first class boats, and the Mary Emma, of Oyster Bay, L. I., among the craft of the second class. The Lulu was the successful competitor in the third class. The race was over a twenty mile course.

THE HARLEM FLATS NOISE was one of the subjects before the Common Council yesterday. The nuisance was strongly denounced, but the Aldermen are in doubt as to their authority to abate it in view of the fact that there is no appropriation for that purpose. The question was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his official opinion.

THE COMMENCEMENTS.—The academic exercises of our leading educational institutions are now the leading feature of the present time, and many a parent's soul is cheered by the reports of collegiate triumphs won in the arena of contending minds. The exercises of Yale College and the Academy of Mount St. Vincent are reported in another column, and were of a very interesting nature.

OUR REFLECTIONS IN Ireland are still pursuing the path of success on which they so gloriously entered a few days ago. The contest for the Abercorn Cup at Dollymount was commenced yesterday and will be continued to-day. Colonel Gildersleeve and Major Fulton, of the American team, and Messrs. Pollock and Wilson, on the part of the Irish, making the best scores. The reception of our victorious sharpshooters on their return to New York will likely be a most brilliant one, as arrangements are already on foot to extend to them such a hearty welcome as they well deserve.

The Intercollegiate Regatta.

In the forty-six years that have intervened since the two great English universities first contended in a boating match the practice of intercollegiate races has become an annual rite in America as well as in England. Though the annual race falls to create the same furor on this side of the Atlantic that is created by the Oxford and Cambridge match on the other, it is not because less interest is felt in the subject of boating by our people than that shown by the English. Our difficulties are physical and geographical. A sparser population and longer distances prevent such an aggregation of humanity at Saratoga Lake as annually gathers between Mortlake and Putney, but the enthusiasm is as great on this side of the ocean as on the other, and the interest in the result is even more widespread. Besides all this, boating with us is still in its infancy. Physical culture was never regarded as of much value by American colleges, and its growth has been in defiance of college rules. Institutions founded for sectarian purposes could not be expected to look with much favor upon a practice that was likely to place the body on a higher plane of development than the soul, and it was a good many years after the English universities had set the example that the American undergraduates took to the oar at all. Even when boating began to attract attention only two of our leading institutions of learning furnished crews for the university match. Harvard and Yale were satisfied to contend with each other year after year, and none of the other colleges seemed to think it necessary to seek to take part in the match. When the change came it was a revolution. Experience demonstrated that the so-called Harvard stroke was a mistake, and when Yale abandoned the system which had come to be regarded as American it began to be perceived that excellence in rowing need not be confined to these two universities. Other colleges formed crews and entered the lists, and the New England contests on the Connecticut River or Lake Quinsigamond became American in fact as well as in name. Last year Saratoga Lake was chosen as the best and most fitting field for a contest that had grown immensely in proportions as well as in the interest that was felt in it. The match this year takes place on the same ground, and hereafter the beautiful sheet of water at Saratoga will doubtless be made the theatre of the annual intercollegiate regatta.

In less than a fortnight the match for 1875 will be rowed. Fourteen colleges have entered for the race, and not fewer than thirteen are certain to take part in it. Active preparation and thorough training for the match have been going on for a long while, and each of the crews seems to think it has a bright prospect for the honors of the day. In another column we tell the history of these crews and of their training, and the completeness of our information, together with the valuable map by which we illustrate the forthcoming match, will commend itself to boating men and to all who are interested in any way in the colleges or the regatta. The interest centres as a matter of course in Yale and Harvard and in our own Columbia as the winner of last year's race, but where there are so many newcomers and such redoubled purpose to win on the part of the old contestants it would be rash to say in this early day to risk an opinion as to the probable result. Even with all the facts and information which we have gathered and which we place before our readers in the Herald to-day an intelligent conclusion is impossible. This much, however, seems certain, that the contest will be the most brilliant one ever rowed in this country, and whoever wins the match of 1875 will win it at the cost of more skill and endurance than ever were shown before. The failures of the past have taught all our boating men an invaluable lesson, and the newest crews are able to profit from the mistakes of the older ones—these mistakes being warnings of historic significance. With so much earnest and manly endeavor it makes little difference who wins the race, but we wish to say to all of the crews that as there can be only one victor it does not follow that there may not be as much manliness in defeat as in victory. We trust the contentious and bickering of last year will not be repeated—first of all, because there shall be no occasion for them. But even despite occasion, these college regattas can be conducted with the utmost decorum and good feeling, and the college youth should remember that it is due to themselves and their colleges, as well as to the American people, that nothing should occur to mar the harmony of an event in which there is such universal and kindly interest. If these intercollegiate contests are to become national in their character it can only be through manliness as well as brawn, and this year more than any other will determine the favor with which future races are to be regarded.

We suppose the usual opposition will be made to this as to the previous regattas by those who imagine that manly sports must be demoralizing in their tendency and effects. It is consoling to reflect, however, that this opposition is gradually wearing itself out. Its premises being false its conclusions must be false also, and never since the old Latin maxim, *Mens sana in corpore sano*, was first uttered, has its truth been so clearly demonstrated as since boating practically became a part of the training in American colleges. The pastime has not interfered in any way with the collegiate duties of the crews, while the boating men as a rule have shown themselves as apt in the classroom as on the water. They were able to bring renewed strength and vigor to their literary tasks as the result of their physical culture and to carry clearer heads upon brawnier shoulders. Nor is there any fear of over-training, so generally attributed to the necessary preparation for a forthcoming match. Boating men no longer train like pugilists, and more regularity in diet and exercise is the only regimen they compel themselves to undergo. At the same time the oar gives full play to the development of the entire muscular system, and the body is strengthened with more evenness than by any other exercise. The time given to practice is more than regained in freshness for study, apart even from the sound physical growth which is to last for a lifetime, and it is not impossible, while human nature remains what it is, that

the hours thus profitably spent would otherwise be devoted to tobacco and beer. Even the college youth, wise as he is in his generation, is not averse to the use of narcotics and stimulants when he is unemployed, and the very good young men who are exceptions to this rule are too few in number to allow us to discourage such heedful physical exercise as is promoted by these annual regattas in favor of the imaginary mental and moral advantages which the "unco' gedde" seem to think would result from their discontinuance. We believe the most important consequences in their moral, mental and physical aspects will ensue from the promotion of boating in our colleges, and the easiest way to encourage the use of the oar is by these intercollegiate races.

In the past we urged serious objection to the intercollegiate literary contests which some very worthy collegians have set up in rivalry of the boat races. We could see no good reason why months should be spent in the preparation of a prize essay or a prize oration for the mere purpose of a public exhibition in New York city, hundreds of miles away from most of the colleges that were expected to take part in it. Had the same time been spent in preparing twenty essays or twenty orations there might have been some actual intellectual growth and culture which no public exhibition would be required to demonstrate. The same reasoning does not apply to boating or to the public exhibition of skill in the use of the oar. The annual match is necessary as an incentive to training, and training is physical growth. If the youth from the fourteen colleges comprising the Collegiate Rowing Association were to assemble at Saratoga some fine morning in July of each year and row a match on the lake without any previous preparation it would be as useless as it would be absurd. In their own sphere this is practically what the young essayists and orators did at the Academy of Music last winter, but this is just what the rowing men do not do. The value of the annual regatta is in the previous training for that event—in the physical growth and culture which make the crews victorious or fit for victory—and it is for those reasons that we seek, by all the means at our command, to promote and encourage a generous rivalry in this manly pastime between the college crews. We are sustained in this by the American people, who take the liveliest interest in all the details of the practice and preparations for the annual race and crown the victors with the acclaim and approbation which belong only to a well-earned victory. The regatta of 1875 is looked forward to with greater satisfaction even than those of previous years, partly because the prospect is an exceptionally brilliant one, as we so clearly demonstrate this morning, but more especially out of a desire to make the college contests national and enduring.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners.

We congratulate Mayor Wickham on the excellence of his appointments under the new Rapid Transit law. Every one of the five is a business man of standing, energy, capacity and pride of character. Their names, with personal sketches of their history and business achievements, will be found in another part of this paper. They are not men to let the thing fall for want of enterprise or lack of public confidence. We trust they will all accept. Each of them could, at an hour's notice, give the bonds which the law requires, even if it were five times the amount. They have been trained in large undertakings and know how to take hold of business at the right end. The Mayor has sanguine hopes that the enterprise with which these Commissioners are intrusted will be pushed through with vigor, and we have no doubt that his confidence is well founded.

Mayor Wickham has carefully avoided appointing either engineers or lawyers, announcing this as his fixed purpose in the beginning, but without explaining his reasons. He probably feared the quibbles of lawyers and the crochets of engineers. If the Commissioners should need professional advice of either kind they can easily procure it, but the main direction will come better from the strong common sense and trained business capacity of men accustomed to manage large undertakings. So much depended on a wise selection of the Commissioners that we again congratulate Mayor Wickham on the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged this important and responsible duty.

THE FIREMEN'S SALARIES.—Mayor Wickham has again put himself on record as opposing and denouncing the action of Comptroller Green in insisting on drawing the firemen's monthly warrants singly instead of by companies' rolls. His exposure of the Comptroller's obstinacy and overbearing insolence is entirely justifiable, and his argument in favor of the company payroll system is conclusive. At the same time he says, "It is true that the law provides that the Finance Department shall prescribe the manner in which salaries shall be drawn and the mode by which they shall be paid." Very well; if this be the case, the Mayor is bound to respect the law, and he should sign the firemen's warrants and allow the men to receive their pay. A law that gives such power to a subordinate officer of the city government is altogether wrong and should be amended as speedily as possible. If there be any way of setting it aside or having its provisions modified by a legal decision the Mayor should apply to the courts for relief in the future. Meanwhile, the firemen should not be inconvenienced and, in some instances, seriously distressed by being kept out of their overdue pay, while two squabbling officials stand like two lubberly schoolboys on a narrow pathway making mouths at each other, and each stubbornly refusing to give the other the right of road.

COMPTROLLER GREEN is attributed by Messrs. Westray and Howe, Commissioners of Accounts, who give his management of the Finance Department a thorough overhauling in the document they laid before the Mayor yesterday. Their detailed statements deserve careful study by our citizens. Beside the many wasteful errors they detect and expose, they think his whole method is wrong and unbusinesslike, and that he has unnecessarily magnified the labors of the department by faulty management of its details, which require a working force of clerks out of proportion to the real wants of the public service. These unpleasant exposures come from official accountants who have no motive but to state the exact truth.

The Brooklyn Jury.

A communication signed by eleven of the jurymen was sent to Judge Neilson yesterday stating that there is no possibility of a verdict and asking to be discharged. Accompanying this was a communication from the other jurymen saying that he did not think they ought yet to be discharged, as they were still discussing the evidence, and he thought they might profitably stay out longer. On receiving these communications Judge Neilson gave notice to the counsel of the parties to come into court and meet the jury. There was a flutter of excitement and expectation, and the court room was filled long before the counsel appeared. When the jury filed in and took their seats there was a general hush and all eyes were fixed on them. Mr. Carpenter, the foreman, in reply to Judge Neilson's questions, stated, with a positive air, that the jury could not agree if they should deliberate a month, repeating, what appeared in the written communication, that eleven of the twelve were decidedly of this opinion. In reply to further questioning Mr. Carpenter said that they did not differ on points of law, but questions of fact. They were thereupon sent back to their room for further deliberation, the Judge expressing great regret at their inability to agree in so important a case, and urging them to make further efforts to reach a verdict. Of course nobody expects an agreement, and they will probably be again brought into court to-day and discharged.

The inference which some of the friends of Mr. Beecher have drawn from Mr. Carpenter's statement as to the standing of the jury is unwarranted by anything he said. He did not say that they stood eleven for Beecher and one for Tilton, but that eleven saw no possibility of agreeing, while one had some hopes of a verdict. If that one were a Tilton man, standing out against eleven Beecher men, it would be absurd for him to expect to bring them over to his side and secure a verdict. Moreover, if the one man who still hopes for a verdict is for Tilton, and the eleven who despair of a verdict are for Beecher, their settled opinion that there can be no agreement is absurd. For, if only one jurymen stands out against them and he shows signs of wavering a verdict would be highly probable. A more reasonable conjecture is that the jury have heretofore stood two to two and that the juror who thinks an agreement possible is one of the two dissenters from the majority. If this be the state of the jury it would seem that one of the two Tilton men is ready to change sides and go with the majority if his dissenting colleague will go with him. But of this the eleven whose opinions are fixed have not the faintest shadow of a hope. The consequence is that the six months of this wearisome trial have been wasted and the parties revert to the same condition in which they stood at the outset. The community at large will share in Judge Neilson's regret and mortification at so important a result.

We do not at all join in the reprobation expressed in some quarters at Judge Neilson's wish to hold the jury together until they come to an agreement. Judicial trials have two objects. One is to do justice between the parties and the other to put an end to controversies. The first chiefly concerns the litigants and the other the public. This trial has been carried on at a heavy expense to the county of Kings for the sole benefit of these private parties. It would be monstrous for the county to be subjected to this heavy expense a second time, and yet a second trial is the natural legal consequence of a disagreement of the jury. If it should not be the actual practical consequence, it will not be because Tilton has not as perfect a right to bring a second suit as he had to begin the first, but because he may not be able to find counsel who will again serve without any prospect of fees. If the jury could find a verdict, either for one side or the other, it would end the litigation and protect the county against a repetition of this burden. It is perfectly right for Judge Neilson to insist on a verdict which would give this nauseous scandal a final quietus as a subject of litigation in the Brooklyn courts. If the parties or the community continue to wrangle over it that is their own affair and nobody can prevent them. But a verdict for either side would settle the legal controversy forever, unless an appeal should be made from the judicial rulings, for which there is no ground, the counsel on both sides conceding Judge Neilson's impartiality and correctness. It is not for the public peace to allow citizens to be their own judges and redress their own wrongs, and hence tribunals are established at the public expense for deciding their disputes. But such controversies must have an end, and there is no way so effectual of ending them as by the verdict of a jury. When twelve impartial men have unanimously decided a question one way there is no possibility that twelve other impartial men could be brought to decide it the other way on the same evidence. This is the ground on which the verdicts of juries are required to be unanimous. The unanimity ends the controversy, and protects the public against the expense of new trials, unless a higher court should overrule the points of law. All citizens who have a clear perception of the reasons and basis of the jury system will heartily approve of Judge Neilson's desire that this trial may not close without a verdict.

A great deal of crude trash has been uttered about the interest of the general public in this trial. It is really a trial between the two private parties, Tilton and Beecher, and the Court can recognize no others. The interest of the public (aside from the county of Kings, which bears the expense) is a mere interest of curiosity or officious partisanship, with which neither Court nor jury has anything to do. They are bound to render justice between the plaintiff and defendant, and to save the county from a repetition of this burden for their benefit, but they owe nothing to the prurient curiosity of the country at large, which will form its opinions without the jury and in spite of the jury, according to its prepossessions and habits of mind. It is the duty of the jury to decide the controversy between these litigant parties and end it, and that is their sole concern with the case. Judge Neilson is entirely right in his strenuous wish that the jury agree on a verdict and preclude the possibility of this scandalous suit ever coming up for a new trial.

THE SING SING TRAGEDY.—A cruel, atrocious murder has been added to the blood-

stained annals of our State Prison. A convict named Hogan was killed by a desperado in the same prison, who thought to avenge himself for fancied treachery on the part of his victim. The damaging evidence of eye-witnesses and threats by the murderer may change his term of imprisonment materially, or, perhaps, consign him to the scaffold.

The Politicians and the City Laborers.

The city politicians are sorely perplexed over the question of the reduction of the city laborers' wages. With the taxpayers, already greatly overburdened, the movement in favor of economy is popular. With the working-men, who spend the whole of election day at the polls, it is unpopular. The policy of reduction was initiated by Mr. Van Nort before he retired from the Department of Public Works, and was advocated by him, in an official communication, on the ground that while laborers in the service of contractors are compelled to be satisfied with ten or twelve shillings a day for ten hours' work it is unjust to compel the citizens assessed for street improvements to pay two dollars a day for eight hours' work. Mayor Wickham, Police Commissioner Disbcker, General Porter, Mr. Van Nort's successor, Mr. Wales, of the Dock Department, and Colonel Stebbins, of the Park Department, took the same view of the matter, and consequently the laborers' pay was cut down to twenty cents an hour, or one dollar and sixty cents for eight hours' work. Either this reduction was fair and expedient or it was an injustice to the laboring classes who work for the city. The issue is very distinct and is not to be evaded. If the laborers were paid too much it was an injustice to the property owners which demanded a remedy. If they were paid only a fair day's wages, according to the market value of labor, for a fair day's work, it was cruel and oppressive to compel them to accept a lower rate.

It is not surprising to find the ward politician, who is willing at all times to play the part of the ranting demagogue, denouncing the reduction of the laborers' wages and demanding that before the workingmen shall be compelled to give up a portion of his earnings the large salaries of the heads of departments shall be reduced. Such declamation must always be expected in a city government which yields a living to an army of political paupers and corner grocery dealers. But it is singular that the well known promoters of the reduction movement should lack the boldness to justify their policy. Every head of a department who is questioned on the subject evinces a disposition to evade the issue. Even Mayor Wickham, in writing a letter to a workingman's meeting, makes some singular and unnecessary excuses for what can only be justifiable as an act of justice and equity to both the taxpayer and the laborer. He endeavors to show that twenty cents an hour is better pay for the laborer than two dollars for eight hours, because on some days when it rains in the morning and clears up in the afternoon the men may work under the hour system for half a day, while they could not work at all under the day's wages system. He also argues, with great profoundness, that when men are to be paid two dollars for a day's work of eight hours, it is "impossible to measure the time" when they work at night, as they do in the Street Cleaning Bureau. These and other special pleas by which the Mayor seeks to excuse the reduction are unworthy of a sincere and honest public officer, and it is not surprising that his communication received an unfriendly greeting. The advocates of the lower rate of pay should not fear to meet the issue, for it is one they cannot successfully evade. By timid and unworthy apologies for their action they only forfeit the respect of its supporters while failing to satisfy its opponents.

Major Leech's Resignation.

We learn with regret that Major Leech, to whose exertions the Irish Rifle Association owes its existence, has resigned the captaincy of the Irish team. In doing so the gallant Major but carries out a resolution formed when the challenge for the return match in Ireland was issued. At the present moment the resignation strikes us as somewhat ill-timed, because it is calculated to give rise to comment at this side of the water and to some misconception of the motives which have led to Major Leech's action. It is quite possible that his intended resignation was hastened by the discontent felt at the composition of the Irish team and to the want of that organization which it is the team captain's duty to create and maintain. No doubt public opinion in Ireland, smarting under the sense of defeat, may have rendered the further holding of the captaincy of the team unpleasant, and the Major, who is a sensitive and polished gentleman, considered himself called upon to retire from a false position. It may be that the members of the Irish Eight who will have to contend at Wimbledon desire the services of a practical rifleman as captain of their team. The importance of organization and discipline has been deeply impressed upon their minds by the two victories won by America, and which have been due in great part to the admirable discipline of our representative riflemen. But whatever the cause, we feel certain that it is not intended as an expression of discontent at the American victory, for none bore more gracefully the reverse at Creedmoor than did the gallant Major Leech.

A JERSEY RING BROKEN.—The investigation of the management of the Hudson and Essex county jails in the adjoining State has resulted in unearthing and exposing a shameless, plundering ring of officials. Some of the guilty ones attempted in vain to screen themselves and to justify their proceedings, but public opinion, which is a formidable power across the river, was evidently against them, and justice of the stern Jersey kind will likely overtake them ere long.

THE REPUBLICAN ALDERMEN who were declared in contempt three weeks ago, and have since been under a ban and excluded from participation in the proceedings of the Board, reappeared in their seats yesterday in pursuance of an understanding that their contempt should be purged without any humiliating concessions. One or two democratic Aldermen make in opposition, but the necessities of public business overruled punctilio. The most important acts of the Board resume the consideration of three-fourths

of the members, and all business of this class was blocked while the republican Aldermen were excluded. They were, therefore, in a position to exert from the democracy who had declared them in contempt a free and full condemnation without any yielding on their part. They are as glad to get back as the democrats were to receive them, and both sides willingly bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace.

A Confederate Ghost.

"Rest, perturbed spirit!" will be the sentiment of all healthy minds on reading the wild, frantic address of General John B. Preston to the alumni of the University of Virginia yesterday. The University of Virginia was founded by Jefferson, and he regarded it as one of his proudest trophies. In the epitaph he wrote for his own tombstone he classed it with the authorship of the Declaration of Independence as one of the three things for which he thought he deserved to be remembered. If the flighty orator yesterday had inherited something of Jefferson's taste for chaste and condensed composition he would have done greater honor to his Alma Mater. The frothy rhetoric of a sophomore does not become the mouth of an alumnus of an institution of learning founded by one of our great statesmen who had the greatest contempt for empty bombast. But the sentiments of this stilted address would be out of taste in any diction. General Preston exhibits himself as a ghost lingering over the grave of the late Confederacy and cherishing all the sentiments which it felt in life. He delivers such blows as a ghost might give whose arm is thin and whose stroke cannot wound. To do him justice he is not quite insensible of the vanity of his utterances. Here is one specimen of his despairing rhetoric:—"The bloody tumult of the storm which left upon our peaceful grandeur may have subsided, but our poor wat'logged vessel is still flapping her shivering sails and rolling heavily and helplessly in the yawning troughs." This is a specimen of style for the imitative young graduates. The whole composition is of this tissue, and the main purpose of the address seems to have been to evoke out of its grave the spirit of the dead Confederacy. Here is General Preston's view of the permanency of our Union:—"Not space, or time, or the convenience of any human law, or the power of any human arm can reconcile institutions for the turbulent fanatic of Plymouth Rock and the God-fearing Christian of Jamestown." The whole address is in a strain of similar turgid extravagance and bad temper, and it is painful to make quotations. They jar so upon the spirit of the recent Centennial celebrations, and on the enthusiasm of the young Virginians who lately went to Bunker Hill, that we are justified in supposing that General Preston stands alone. Surely there is nothing resembling this in the excellent address of Mr. Hunter, the eminent statesman, to another Virginia college a day or two since. It is not the sentiment of the great body of the ingenious young men of the Southern States who cherish hopes of their own future and that of the country with which their destinies are bound up. Alas, poor ghost!

THE COTTON CROP.—The reports from the various departments in the South concerning the cotton crop are highly satisfactory. The indications are far more favorable than those of a year ago. The South shows commendable energy and perseverance, even under the most depressing circumstances, in endeavoring to regain ante-bellum prosperity.

ADMIRAL WORDEN, of Monitor fame, was received with such unequivocal enthusiasm and honor at the German port of Kiel that he felt impelled to give public expression of thanks for the courtesies extended toward himself and his officers. The *entente cordiale* between Uncle Sam and Bismarck may therefore be considered as unbroken.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

"Strawberry blonde" is what they call the Presidential complexion.

Colonel George A. Woodward, United States Army, is staying at the Hoffman House.

Mr. Gaius A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hydrophobic cocktails, made with "a hair of the dog that bit you," seem to be the best kind.

Colonel Clement L. Best, United States Army, has taken up his quarters at the Grand Hotel.

Surgeon Alexander B. Hason, United States Army, is sojourning at the Union Square Hotel.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, United States Navy, arrived last evening at the Everett House.

General Benjamin F. Butler arrived in the city yesterday morning and left in the evening for Washington.

General Albert J. Myer, Chief of the Signal Service, United States Army, is residing temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Secretary Holman and family arrived in the city from West Point last evening and took up their residence at St. James Hotel.

Baron Von Schwaigh-Schubert, recently Austrian Minister at Washington, was among the passengers for Europe in the steamship *Russia*.

Instead of going to war the Prussian government has offered a reward of \$2,000 for the discovery of a material that will not like plaster of Paris for moulds, but will be more durable.

Wizards keep a cynic, whose last utterance is:—"If you have imprudently been of service to any person do your utmost to make him believe that it was on account of some interest of your own, for only thus will you escape the consequences of his remembrance of the favor."

Joe Carter, of Arizona, has only been visiting in Massachusetts six months, but he has half drowned at the Mill River disaster, had his hair and eyebrows burned off at the Holyoke church, and by the bursting of a cannon in Boston he had an arm broken, and now he is on his way home muttering, "I kin deeded myself in Arizona, 'sagoon."

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies Hon. Accursio Bertani made, on June 16, a motion for inquiry into certain alleged irregularities in the Italian Consulate in this city. It is claimed that excessive rates are charged on money orders, there is also complaint in Italy in regard to the tobacco sent thither from this city, which is apparently purchased by the Consul, and it appears to be thought that he buys a damaged article and charges the government for sound tobacco.

Admiral Ross, of the British Navy, writes to the *London Times* in favor of cock fighting. He says:—"In 1871, in command of the *Rainbow*, I brought ten English-bred cocks from Sydney to Malacca, and fought ten battles with a Chinese merchant who had defeated all the Malays. We won every battle, and I would go 500 miles to see a main between the Chinese pits and the Lancashire black-brooded cocks if there were no legal prohibition!" Of course he would bet on the cock, for they are the best birds.